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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE SHORT TARIFF BILL.

Its Provisions—Pig Iron $7 Per Ton—Scrap $6—The Democrats of the House Spend the Day in Filibustering to Beat the Bill—Its Passage Considered Probable—The Municipal Election—Whittemore's Majority 8,000—The Funding Bill and its Chances—Reduction of Taxation by the House Bill—General Council of the Indians, Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1870.

The Short Tariff Bill.

The House wasted the whole afternoon in filibustering against the general proposition to forward his little tariff bill, and moved the first section as an amendment to the tax bill, and declined to allow any debate or any proposition to change its provisions. His demand for the previous question was beaten by 80 to 61, and he all once withdrew his bill, changed the time when it goes into effect, and then offered it again. The demand for the previous question was then sustained by 91 to 81. There was great excitement during the various proceedings, the human having scarcely been equaled this session. The Democrats now resorted to filibustering, which they kept up for nearly an hour, when they gave it up in order to speak from the West, albeit them in trying to defeat the previous question, but declined to vote for the bill. Filibustering. The main question on the amendment was finally carried by 80 to 88. This moved that the first section, being at least of Schenck's tariff, which embraces everything nearly two hours ensued, in which Messrs. Sherman, Morton, Howe and others spoke in favor of the confirmation of the nomination of Alexander Mitchell, Scranton, Cameron and others opposed it, without a vote.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

Red Cloud and other Sioux chiefs were today taken to the arsenal and navy yard, at the latter place witnessing some firing of heavy Parrott guns. They appeared more interested in the needle-fish at the arsenal than in the cannon. They inspected the monitors very carefully, but declined to participate in luncheon at the residence of Admiral Dahlgren. The secretary of the navy hopes that the marines received the party at the navy yard.

RECONSTRUCTION OF TENNESSEE.

It is regarded as improbable that Congress will act upon the question of the reconstruction of Tennessee.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate in response to a resolution of inquiry proposing the appropriation of $300,000 for the construction of five new steamers for the revenue service, to suppress flow now in use but unsuited for the purpose of the service. It is proposed to have twenty steamers and three sailing vessels for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, three steamers and two schooners on the Atlantic coast, and four steamers on the lakes. The sailing vessels are to be 87s, and an annual expenditure of $746,629.

ARMS FOR THE CUBANS.

The friends of Cuba say large quantities of arms and munitions have been dispatched by insurgents, and additional supplies are soon to be sent.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Six or eight contested election cases are yet to be called up in the House, and twelve or fifteen to be reported on.

THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR GEARY.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter to Vice Admiral Porter strongly sympathizing with him in the desire for prompt and liberal legislation by Congress and the States to revive the commercial and naval interests of the country. The last section was adopted as a substitute for the original proposition to carry through his bill creating a civil territorial government out there, so does that it will die away with the session of the proposed Council. If he fails the bill will be held next fall. Should the Democrats get the House in his mind to have one delegate from each tribe is to have one delegate and additional delegate for each thousand Indians. He is about the basis of representation as that in Nye's territorial bill.

The Municipal Election

in Philadelphia to-day is exciting much excitement, and vigorous measures are being taken to prevent intimidation and riot at the polls. If there is a fair vote under regulation, every Republican ticket is elected by a large majority. The Bowen men, to induce clerks, sent a circular through the departments saying, among other things, that they are determined to spot the patriots, and in order to accomplish that, they earnestly call upon every man who receives this circular to report at the office of the *Daily Evening* and the names, residences, places of employment and places of residence of such as shall vote for or support the regular Republican candidate, Mr. J. Bowen. Some men went to the navy yard and reported that the employees of navy yard who voted for Mr. Emory would be spotted and dismissed, in accordance with an order to that effect issued by the Workingmen's Association thereupon appointed a committee to wait upon Secretary Robeson concerning the matter, when they were informed that the report was wholly false.

Whittemore's Election.

Whittemore, of South Carolina, telegraphed a former legal adviser, General Butler, today that he had been elected by over 8,000 majority. Quite a number of his sympathizers heavily loser trying to fix up matters so that he will get back to his seat without much opposition.

Amendments to the Appropriation Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations have now considered the Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill. That giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue $10,000,000 of Revenue will be inserted for concurrence, though in point of fact it does not reduce appropriations. The appropriation for repairs on the capital grounds and building a new Department will be brought directly to the House for action, and will probably give rise to a sharp debate. The sense of duty on imported sugar will be considered on the amendment giving increased salaries to Judges. Mr. Dawes will try to get the bill before the end of the present week, so it can go to the Conference Committee by next week.

The Howard Investigation.

The Howard investigating committee in examination of Rev. George Wolpe discovered an error in the papers submitted by him, which refused the amount the American Missionary Association had received from the Freedmen's Bureau funds from two hundred and forty to two hundred and ten thousand dollars. In addition to the amount forwarded from the Chicago district a considerable amount was sent to the Secretary of the Cincinnati district. The prosecution desired to take testimony to show that some of this money had been used in the interest of two religious newspapers—one at Chicago and one at the east—but the committee held that such matter did not come within the scope of the charges.

Card from Mayor Bowen.

In view of the excitement in city politics, Mayor Bowen this morning issued a very creditable card, calling upon all his friends, and upon the citizens generally, to abstain from all heated discussions, and exert themselves to preserve order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Benjamin V. Abbott, of New York; Charles P. James, of District of Columbia, and Victor C. Barringer, of North Carolina, Commissioners to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States; Edwin L. Barnes, United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

General Sully, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, writes to Commissioner Parker from Helena, May 25th, that the River Crows have small-pox very badly among them and are scattering in small parties all over the country. Their agent has tried every judicious means to have the Crows vaccinated, but they steadfastly refuse, saying it was bad medicine, Gen. Sully has written an agent to remove the Crows away from the agency ten miles, and do all he can to prevent any intercourse between them and other Indians.

BILL FOR REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Senator Robertson, Chairman of the select Committee on Political Disabilities, this morning reported a bill for the relief of more than six thousand persons named therein as described as residents of some eighteen different States and the District of Columbia.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Senate to-day confirmed Wayne McVeigh, Minister to Constantinople, and then took up for consideration the nomination of Benjamin F. Potts, of Ohio, for Governor of Montana, vice James M. Ashley to be removed. A discussion lasting nearly two hours ensued, in which Messrs. Sherman, Morton, Howe and others spoke in favor of the confirmation of the nomination, while Messrs. Schurz, Scott

The Daily Commercial.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1870.

THERE was a struggle in the House of Representatives on Saturday on SCHENCK'S short tariff bill, without reaching any conclusion. The proceedings were uproarious equal to anything the present session. The report of Mr. SCHENCK'S bill will be found in our special dispatch.

THE Senate, in the blandest manner possible, shut the door on the proposition to abolish the Franking Privilege. So we go! What the House in the spirit of reform, economy and progress adopts, the Senate forbids. It is true the Senate took no direct vote on the question, but the way it shuffled amounted to the same thing practically. There are those who insist on believing that the thing was understood from the first by the two branches of Congress.

THE House of Representatives having decided to continue the Income Tax at three in the place of five per cent., with exemptions to the amount of $2,000, the country will look to the Senate, though perhaps with no good ground for confidence, to discontinue entirely the odious impost. No reduction of the rate, no increase in the amount of exemption, will satisfy. It is the inquisitorial and odious character, as well as the want of any necessity for this tax in the present or probable future financial necessities of the country, that have set the people against it. The immediate representatives of the people having failed to comprehend this, the Senate is called on to do its duty. Both of the Pennsylvania Senators, we believe, are opposed to the continuance of this tax.

IN New York city certain Republican leaders coalesced with the Tammany Ring for a portion of the spoils and the party there has gone to the dogs. The transaction was in open day light and by some is regarded as something to boast of. Here, however, the machine leaders "go" for the spoils in a different way, heading off the people being their greatest necessity. To accomplish this, they convene the meetings of the Central Committee in secret and arrange their plans in private. A New York paper wants to know if things have come to such a pass there that the leaders can sell out the party to Tammany? Here the question is, have things come to such a pass that the party can be managed in secret in the expectation that the Republican masses will run with the machine blindfolded.

THE report is repeated that Senator WILSON is to reply to JERE. BLACK'S article in the *Galaxy*. One of BLACK'S points relates to the Senator's version of CAMERON'S departure from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet. The Senator was misled into saying that CAMERON resigned and went out with all the honors, according to the published correspondence. We think we do not err in saying that proof of the incorrectness of this version and that CAMERON was summarily dismissed by Mr. LINCOLN, has been furnished to Senator WILSON. In replying to BLACK can he do less than give proper weight to the facts and write history as it is? It certainly will be better to do this than appear as adhering to a false version rather than incur CAMERON'S displeasure by writing truth.

WHEN, the other day, we said that WAYNE MCVEIGH, CAMERON'S son-in-law, was to receive the appointment of Minister to the Hague, we were probably right; but since then the programme has been changed, and the son-in-law goes Minister to Constantinople, in the place of E. JAY MORRIS, recalled. We need not say that the two gentlemen are as unlike as complete fitness and unfitness can make them. Mr. MORRIS has been universally regarded as one of our very best appointments abroad. He was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN in 1861, and Gen. GRANT on coming in refused to remove him, although the Philadelphia Union League and other strong influences backed GEORGE H. BOKER for the place. But times change and men with them frequently. At any rate CAMERON'S son-in-law, with no qualifications, is appointed. For the sake of the country it is to be hoped a competent Secretary will be provided. CAMERON, having been placed in "the lead," is probably just showing by what style of tactics he proposes to manage affairs and carry the State next fall. He has yet another son-in-law, besides numerous other relatives to be provided for. Having tried their hardest to defeat GRANT last fall, they are coming for their pay.

MORE revolutions or revolutionary movements are reported from Central and South America. In Costa Rica a movement of that kind, about the first of May, resulted in the overthrow of the government of JIMENEZ. A company of young men, commanded by Colonel TOWNS GUARDIA, after a lively skirmish, succeeded in securing possession of two barracks of the city. The commandant of the barracks and many other officers and soldiers were slain. The conspirators then invaded the house of the Governor and took him prisoner. A body of four hundred men having come to his assistance, they threatened to kill JIMENEZ, if they were attacked. Whereupon he agreed to resign, and Dr. BRUNO CARRANZA was named President or Governor in his stead. In consequence of this revolution, disturbances began to take place in Honduras and Salvador. The government of the former had many influential persons arrested and expelled fifty citizens of Nicaraguan origin. General BUSTAMENTE, in the fear of arrest, fled from Salvador.

From the southern part of South America we have late word of ORELIE ANTOINE, the First, the French adventurer, to whom we have before devoted a paragraph. We can now inform our readers that this European King of the Araucanians was once a practicing lawyer in France. We believe his clients were few. At any rate, he did not like the profession, and chose rather to be an emperor than a pettifogger. Probably the evil example of LOUIS NAPOLEON inspired him with a certain contempt for laws not made by himself. When last heard of he was busily engaged organizing his army to resist an attack of the Chilian forces. Many Europeans, chiefly countrymen of his own, had arrived at his court, or rather his headquarters; they had been kindly received, and promised employments more or less lucrative. The rainy season then prevailing rendered military operations impossible. In due time we may expect to hear more of ORELIE ANTOINE.

WHOEVER is able to recall the speculations with which he used to worry himself when first introduced to the mysteries of geography, may recollect that the two capitals of Connecticut formed one of his puzzles. The fact offended one's sense of the fitness of things, and neither the double-headed eagle of history nor the two headed snake of fiction sufficed to remove misgivings. Rhode Island also was said to have two capitals, but the case presented no difficulty. It was at once clear to the youthful mind that the Capital might be anywhere; the State was so small, it might be its own Capital, or all Capital. But Connecticut with New Haven and Hartford both seats of government, was a different affair. For a score of years or more we are told that a lively contest has been maintained in that State over the question of the removal of this offensive anomaly. Last year, the Legislature in session in Hartford, by a majority, decided that Hartford ought to be the sole capital. As a two-thirds' vote was required, the action did not settle the question. The contest still continued until a few days ago, when by a vote of 130 yeas to 101 nays the action of last year was set aside, and the State still has two capitals. The discussion appears to have been carried on with great animation, and in a very intelligent and becoming manner. A small party was in favor of Meriden as the new seat of government, but the principal battle was between the supporters of New Haven and the supporters of Hartford. All facts, historical and statistical, that could be made to bear upon the question were gathered and arranged by the friends of each city. In favor of Hartford, the central situation and the fact that "with its philanthropic institutions, fire and life insurance companies and other institutions, it paid one-quarter of the entire taxes of the State," were put forward. On the side of New Haven history was made to present a very strong case, and it was also urged that by its many railroad lines the City of Elms is for all practical purposes sufficiently central in position. For the present the question is at rest, but it is certain to be revived again.

PRINCIAN HUNDRED.

When paying our respects to the Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral in our paper of Saturday, while giving the trite Horatian saying as the Father had "clumsily" quoted it, we ought to have also given the line in its correct form. According to Father HICKEY—

> Montes parturiunt et nascetur ridiculus mus.

According to the poet—

> Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

The former is not a hexameter line, and the transposition of two words and the addition of a third prove the Rector as ignorant of Latin versification as his reference to HORACE as the "Mantuan Bard" proves him ignorant of the history of Latin literature. "Clumsily" was too mild a term for the occasion.

The subject is not important, and we should not have mentioned it again but for the purpose of referring in connection with it to the awful slaughter of Latin grammarians, of which Rome, since the opening of the Council, has been the scene. How CICERO or LABLIUS would have shuddered at the very terms of the proposition now and for some time under discussion; *quia papa est infallibilus!* How the mere names of the disputants "would have made QUINTILIAN stare and gasp!" But alas! the new terms and barbarous names are not the sounds that would have been most offensive to educated Roman ears. Nor would the chief scandal consist in the variety of pronunciation of the different nationalities represented. But think of the wrong concords, the misuse of words, the unceasing stream of false syntax in general, and the perpetual violations of the settled laws of the sonorous language of Rome. Let no person suppose that the rules of grammar are respected in the Council, because there is no powerful political potentate present who, like the Emperor SIGISMUND at the Council of CONSTANCE could assert his superiority to all such rules and who is known in history as SIGISMUND the supragrammaticum. There can be no doubt that a large proportion of the members are nearly as independent of Latin Grammar as the celebrated Emperor, and for an equally sufficient reason, though by a less satisfactory right. Few popular notions are more utterly groundless than the common impression that the Catholic priesthood generally have a ready practical acquaintance with the sacred language of their church. The colloquial knowledge of it possessed by so many of them is usually very meagre and very incorrect, and, as a medium for the communication of thought or knowledge, less effective than the ordinary bumpkin's command of his mother tongue. With respect to the discussions of the Council, it is known as a matter of fact that most of the prolonged debating has been carried on by the comparatively few bishops whose tastes or whose circumstances have led them to cultivate the peculiarly barbarous Latinity of the Church. At the time of the Reformation, sacerdotal Latin moved the derision of scholars, and there is no reason to believe that it has since improved. Four or five bishops in the present Council are said to be able to express themselves with force and clearness, among whom STROSSMAYER shines prominent, and is not only fluent but eloquent. However, not less now than in the Council of Trent, the dead language used is a serious barrier in the way of a satisfactory discussion of the questions to be decided. Probably four-fifths of the members, from mere want of familiarity with the language, very imperfectly comprehend the harangues of the leading disputants. Upon the great multitude of ecclesiastics in the Council not more familiar with the speech of Rome than our Rector of St. Paul's has shown himself to be, of course the subtleties and the eloquence of a DUPANLOUP, a STROSSMAYER or a KENRICK, are quite thrown away.

GEN. GRANT'S visit to Pennsylvania, we understand, has been postponed for the present, perhaps till after the St. Domingo treaty is acted on. In fact, there is no certainty that the report which CAMERON has caused to be put afloat that he is to be the guest of that Senator, has any better foundation than a similar one a year ago, when report placed Gen. GRANT in CAMERON'S special car, at an entertainment given to him at CAMERON'S Harrisburg residence, and in the special keeping of the CAMERONS generally, to the disgust of a great many good people, until they found out that the President traveled like other people, and did not stop in Harrisburg at all. No one would object specially to a visit by the President at the country residence of a United States Senator—not even CAMERON—but what would be good ground for as objective point would be a chain set up and industriously circulated that the entertaining Senator carried the President in his breeches pocket, and would thereafter have possession of him. To create such an impression CAMERON has already set his machinery at work.

RED CLOUD, the gentle child of the forest, is evidently disgusted. In his speech before the Washington officials and other dignitaries he told them:

> "My friends, I have come a long way to see you and the Great Father, but somehow after I have reached the city I am sick.
>
> "When I heard the words of the Great Father, promising me to come, I came gladly, and all my people were delighted. I want you to give them Father's word of commendation to let them go back, while you would telegraph to my people about it, tell them I arrived safely."

After making these remarks he walked quickly back, and took his seat among the warriors. "Nations and a load of ammunition is no kin" are simple and things in their place, but when the rations enable those to whom they are given to use the ammunition to kill the givers, the suggestion needs consideration.

THE tenacity with which the Southern people cling to debased labor is exemplified in their endeavors to supplant Chinese labor with the docile Chinaman, who, it is said, will stand any amount of kicking without giving any evidence of it either in his face or demeanor. From present indications, however, "JOHN" will not respond very promptly to the call from our erring brothers. The agents of Chinese immigration in San Francisco are unwilling to fill any more orders for laborers to the South, and they have prepared a circular advising their countrymen not to come to the United States under any circumstances. After all the South will be compelled to receive additions to her population from Europe even at the risk of dignifying labor.

Michael Howard is the name of the West Point Cadet appointed from Mississippi. His father, now a member of the Legislature of that State, was free when emancipation was proclaimed, working to secure the freedom of his mother. It is only a year ago that he first went to school. With this little preparatory training it is hardly probable that he will pass the necessary examination. Should he, however, his will be a truly remarkable case. It is only a small proportion of those who enter West Point who every advantage of preparation who pass muster and graduate. Unless Young Howard is a prodigy indeed, it was little less than trifling to send him to West Point.

THE Pittsburgh *Catholic* is decidedly of the opinion that the New York *Freeman's Journal*, wherein MR. MCMASTERS, an extreme advocate of papal infallibility, is editor, is more dangerous than the worst of the infidel organs. The occasion for this opinion is an outrageous attack by the *Journal* on Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and Kenrick, of St. Louis, for signing one of the papal relatives to the inopportuneness of promulgating the dogma. The writer in the *Catholic* says:

> "I am a priest, and by no means rigorist; and yet, even I, in the presence of such a scandal, as a learned gentleman theologian though he may feel constrained to withdraw absolution from me until after a public apology for his offensive and scandalous article."

THE question is does MR. KENCHER prove himself a true progressive or furnish evidence that he is retrograding, when he furnishes material for such a paragraph as the following in the *Independent*? "Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon last Sunday, took decided ground against what has been called the 'Puritan Sunday.' He declined to shutting out and in letting letters on that day, and would not sign a petition against allowing horse-cars to run on Sunday. This, he thought, was an injury to the poor; and it is no more wicked for them to ride in the cars than for the rich to ride in their carriages.

FATHER HICKEY printed in the *Sunday Leader* a card "addressed," as he says, "to the Editors of Correspondents and the reporter of the *Post*." If "J. Hickey" intends to convey the impression that his card was addressed to us otherwise than by its publication in the *Leader*, we desire to inform him that it has failed to come to hand; and feel authorized to say that this is true so far as the reporter of the *Post* is concerned. It is hoped that it was not intended to leave on the mind of the reader that Father HICKEY had been denied a respectful hearing in our columns.

IT is among the Washington rumors that Bismark is "going for" St. Domingo with an offer of two millions for the island, if the treaty pending in the senate is rejected. We would not advise the reader to rely on the authenticity of this report, but bear in mind the "situation," invites expedients to help the treaty through—and more's the pity.

CORRECTED GEOGRAPHY.

Inaccuracy of West Indian and South American Maps.

In the *Nation* of June 23, there is a short account of explorations in Central America by Dr. HAGEL, formerly a surgeon in the navy of New York. He "returned only last year from a seven years' journey in Central America, and has probably the richest collection of observations ever made in that region." Not longer memorable than the expense of publication, the very valuable results of his researches remain unknown to the public. The subject is mentioned by the *Nation* in connection with the announcement that the Senate has lately voted $150,000 in aid of another expedition to the North Pole, and thinks that body might, with equal, or even more propriety, "help to utilize the results of voyages already accomplished?"

Among the discoveries of Dr. HAGEL he ascertained that all the mass of the part of the continent visited by him are more or less incorrect; for example that, in laying down the north and east coast of Honduras, there is an exaggeration amounting to an entire degree of longitude. By this statement one is reminded of the astonishment with which HUMBOLDT, in his *Reise in die Aequinoctial-Gegenden des neuen Continents*, speaks of the inaccuracy in latitude and longitude of the maps and charts of those regions. Not only maps that had been in use for a hundred years, but those published just before the time of his journey, under the auspices of the Hierarchy which made shipwreck inevitable to navigators who trusted in them. An error of from six to eleven minutes in the position of prominent West Indian capes was a trifle, while he found that they were in the charts of New Andalusia ran from fifteen to twenty miles farther towards the northwest than had been indicated on the charts. Humboldt describes the fewness of ships and the ruinous state of those he saw, and this is probably the reason that such errors as the one pointed out by Dr. Habel have been allowed to remain uncorrected so long.

"THE PIEGAN MASSACRE."

A Roman Catholic Priest Narrates what Apparently is the Truth of the Matter.

Father DEVEREUX, a Roman Catholic Priest, who has been among the Blackfoot Indians nine years has told what he knows of the "Piegan Massacre." The Blackfeet are "the first all the fight out" of the Piegan and Blood bands, the chief of whom wrote to the President: "The whites and ourselves are both your children. We are seeking a good way to live in peace. Hide no more in the ground. Let us live a full life. Our hearts are single. We sincerely desire a lasting peace." And Otoeanego, a Piegan chief, after the massacre, made a speech, in which he solemnly recapitulated the terrible dealings of our troops with the Piegans in destroying young and old, and he added:

> Ever since we met the whites we have struck to the heart. The right of destruction ashes with them, the sun himself smiled on them from above. While I hide the ax, great Father, I will not be the first to be on them. They have given a necessary fear to all our young men, who, accordingly, while asking, Yes! Let us have peace with the whites, at any cost, have thrown the gauntlet of defiance.

After making these remarks he walked quickly back, and took his seat among the warriors. "Nations and a load of ammunition is no kin" are simple and things in their places, but when the rations enable those to whom they are given to use the ammunition to kill the givers, the suggestion needs consideration.

Father DEVEREUX says distinctly that the success of our arms has utterly changed the policy of the Piegans. The young men wanted war, and would not listen to the old chiefs. The men who made the mischief composed the band that was slaughtered, and they are now silenced. The report of the Father differs from that of the Indian agent, Mr. VIELY.

In the Piegan camp, January 23, 1870, there were 82 lodges. If all one camp, and 5 near by, containing 370 souls, 32 were warriors, of whom 14 were killed, seven were killed, as follows: 21 warriors, 31 women, and 61 children; 200 escaped. The Indians dispersed four days after they arrived at their River, the Commissioner, Indian agent, and all the troops left the encampment, but the warriors were all killed on the spot. There were three lodges left occupied, 15 warriors and 77 women and children. Father DEVEREUX confirms the report that some Indians killed children in error.

The report of the agent was that only 33 males, except mere children, were killed, and that of the 200 who escaped 150 were old men. Father DEVEREUX says that the small pox had not then appeared. The Father is very familiar with the facts, for the killed Indians belonged to his charge, and he knew them all by name.

INFALLIBILITY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In reflecting on the position of the very Rev. Father HICKEY, I came to the conclusion that he had better write out and then correct the proofs of whatever he gives to the public—it is accepted by many as authoritative, and all efforts at learning the truth would be unnecessary. And are not Mr. HICKEY'S writings and dicta authoritative? The church claims to be a unit, this body of Christ, and the hierarchy which has the Pope for its head is truly regarded as one body. And if the head is infallible so also must be the parts of the body. For it is well known that the quality and life of the head is imparted to all parts of the body, in its nerves, etc. The same is true in nations, the quality and force of the laws which are centered in the head or chief executive are to every functionary under him. The doctrine is indisputable that if the head of the Hierarchy is infallible, every ol-linot part of it is, and must be infallible also—and Father HICKEY is an important functionary of that Hierarchy and may rightfully claim it. N.

The unfortunate Jews in the province of Roumelia, in European Turkey, have excited the sympathy of the world. The people there are being daily massacred in the most horrible manner. It appears that the Russian government is at the root of this nefarious business, actuated by political motives as well as a spirit of religious intolerance and prejudice. The population of Roumelia is put down at 2,800,848, and the total area is 37,000 square miles, and among other important cities it contains Constantinople. Recently the Jewish population of a portion of Russia were driven from their homes, and many of them starved to death in consequence. Taking this in connection with the equally well known fact that Russia controls the Greek Church, and that the latter is in the ascendency in Roumania, the recent murders can be clearly traced to the influence of the Russian government, whose military policy is to destroy Turkey. The population of European Turkey is 15,500,000, of whom only 700,000 are Jews and 1,000,000 Greeks and Armenians. The remainder are of the Roman Catholic and Mahommedan faiths.

With May closed the Presidential receptions at the White House. They had been kept up unusually late in the season, having been unequaled for pleasantness and popularity. A writer says: The President enjoys the receptions only less than his wife, and never fails to be present. Often he becomes quite chatty, and pays very neatly-turned compliments on occasion. Mrs. Grant is never so well pleased as when a number of persons call on the reception days. She grows animated, and having a very pleasant voice, can make herself an agreeable conversationalist to enhance her plain features to be forgotten. She thoroughly enjoys a good time, and half the pleasure she takes is derived in having others share it with her. She has made the White House parties a delightful blending of the young and old. Tuesday after Tuesday the same people meet there. It is neutral ground, where neither politics or prejudices can successfully intrude.

A MEXICAN correspondent gives the following: "The family of Senor Romero, one of the wealthiest in the City of Mexico, have established a church in their house, which now number fifty-five members. A year ago Mr. Riley visited them and preached in their parlor to a few friends gathered there. Subsequently Mrs. Romero procured a Bible, and while reading the Ten Commandments she found that every one of them had been violated by the Catholic Church. She believed, and that the section forbidding idolatry had been omitted altogether. She immediately destroyed every picture of the Virgin and Saints and over the mantel in her parlor placed a portion of the Mosaic law, commencing with the Ten Commandments. Her husband afterward became a convert, and is now one of the leading Protestants in Mexico. As soon as the incidents were related, and the American churches were invited to aid in the growth of Protestantism in Mexico.

TREASURER SPINNER is out in still another letter on the national banks and the funding of the debt, in which he says that the question now really is, "Shall the banks be permitted to have their own circulating notes, secured by a United States stock bearing a low rate of interest, or shall the government issue its own notes, and have as funds three hundred million dollars now issued to the banks, thereby saving the interest, which, at a low rate per cent., would amount to twelve million dollars per annum." Persons who know of what they assert, he says, are confident that a hundred per cent. bond for a thousand millions can be placed in Europe. It is supposed, he inquires, that under such circumstances the people will consent that the banks shall continue to receive six per cent. on their United States bonds, and receive interest on the loans made by them of the notes furnished them on their bonds deposited besides.

THE number of divorces granted in Connecticut 1860 was 46, a greater number than in any one of the legal reasons for these statistics were recorded. There was one couple divorced in 1849 to each 97 of the marriages in the State; of the 91 divorces granted, 16 were on the petitions of the husband, and 75 on petition of the wife. The causes alleged for the petition for divorces are numerous, and each petition gives several causes; only 137 of the whole number of 1,000 were for what would be universally acknowledged as sufficient. In the cases where adultery is the alleged cause, the court is rarely satisfied that that reason alone is certainly not sufficient for granting a divorce. In all there were 1,000 cases in Connecticut, in 1860, the alleged causes are as follows:

Adultery, 137; fraudulent contract, 3; cruelty, 116; intemperance 128; misconduct, 254.

IT is highly probable that the North-German government will accede to the Swiss-Italian treaty of 1869 relative to the laying down of an underground railway through Mount St. Gothard. In the treaty he expenses for tunneling the vast ridge of the Central Alps is portioned out between the various States which, from their geographical position, are to derive the principal advantage from the construction of the line. Of the 20,000,000, put down to the account of Germany, the North German Confederacy is bind to pay one-half, leaving the other to be defrayed by the Southern States, still more interested than themselves in the enterprise.

AND now we find the *Advance*, the Chicago religious weekly, accusing the *Independent* of plagiarism—at least a charge of the kind. The *Independent* itself accusing the *Advance* of being "thoroughly dishonest" in indulging in its tirades. When the leading sanctimoni such-ers, with whom Heaven only ought the occasional whip of poor sinners be regarded!

POPE URBAN VII. (1642) strictly forbade the use of snuff in churches, and Innocent XII. threatened obstinate misdemeanants with his anathemas; but Benedict XII., who himself always carried a snuff-box in his pocket, revoked the interdictions and permitted the faithful to refresh themselves with a pinch during the hours of divine service.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There will be a meeting of geologists at Geneva on the last day of August. All the savants of Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany and Austria, who have made the study of the Alps a specialty, are invited. In the excursions and results very important to science are expected. There will be a three days' session, after which excursions will be made to the spots most noted for their geological interest.

The land sales of the Union Pacific Railroad amounted on the 23d instant to 1,253,000 acres, 895,875 28 was realized. The total of sales since July, 1869, is 159,132 acres for $712,790 34.

"Edwin Drood" is now running through four daily and five weekly papers in the United States.

Lean Wolf is the frightful name of a Nebraska newspaper.

The "Loss of Life" says: "More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husband and wife, between driver, owing to electoral changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together night after night under the same bed-clothes than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will estrange the love so readily, and that the person who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night in bed with a person who is absent bent in nervous force."

Connecticut spent in 1869, $1,147,418 for public schools, $100,329 for teachers' salaries, $305,672 for new school houses. There are 1,647 schools, 125,967 scholars, and 14,476 children do not attend any school. There are only 217 graded schools in the State, and there are 262 school districts in which no appropriation is made for the increase in the wages of men and women teachers, the former averaging $58 74, the latter $29 16.

We see it stated that a beet sugar factory is to be established in the little town of Alvarado, California, and that the machinery is already in course of erection. They will have capacity to crush fifty tons of beets a day, and are to go to work on this year's crop, which farmers are raising a great deal of, the disease was peritonitis, or inflamation of the abdomen, and was common to both. They lingered in great suffering until day before yesterday, when at almost the same time each yielded up the spirit."

PERSONAL.

A correspondent writing from Salt Lake City says: "Brigham Young is more absolute monarch in Utbah than Napoleon is in France or the Sultan is in Turkey. We have established the Territorial Government of Utah, but Brigham still rules the roost. He owns all the principal business property in Salt Lake City, and is a large stockholder in the Utah Southern Railroad, which has never before been engaged in. He allows us to go on with our business, and we are left to do as we please, provided we do not interfere with his own creatures, who do his bidding. There is never any opposition ticket at a Mormon election."

It is said that Junius Henri Brown is to give an entirely new version of the Richardson-McFarland affair in the July number of Packard's Magazine.

M. Schneider, so well known as the President of the French Chambers, has been the architect of his own fortunes. He sprang from humble parents living in Nancy, and has made his own name by his energy and ability with which he advanced the iron works at Creusot, which were of little account before he became the owner of them. At the time when the recent disastrous strikes occurred everything appeared to be most prosperous. In 1857 only 20,000 tons of iron were produced in the year; a few years afterward the quantity reached 135,000 tons.

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STATE POLITICS.

Hon. Chas. Burnett, formerly a State Senator, and Peter Gilbert, Esq., are announced as candidates for Congress in the Tenth District.

The Republicans of Snyder county hold their primary elections to nominate candidates on Saturday next. The Crawford county system is in force there.

Robert Thompson is announced as a candidate for the Legislature in Armstrong county.

The following candidates are announced in Lancaster county: For Recorder, Daniel Werntz, Benjamin Urban, Daniel Brown, Dr. C. J. Snavely, J. W. Frantz, Lewis M. Hensman, Martin D. Hess. A bitter fight is being made on the late legislative delegation, and it is probable few of them will be returned.

Miles J. y, Republican candidate for Congress in the Clarion district, has published a lengthy address, defining his position.

Mr. H. A. Miller has been chosen Chairman of the Republican County Committee for the ensuing year.

The new Republican County Committee of Beaver is constituted as follows: Chairman, Dr. David Stanton, of New Brighton; Secretary, William M. Kay, Beaver; Messrs. John F. Dravo, Beaver; D. L. Imbrie, Beaver; Daniel R. Short, Moon; James Patterson, Beaver Falls; John C. Boyle, New Brighton; Jonathan Paul, St. Clair; James A. Irons; Phillipsburg.

The Congressional canvass in the Ninth District, the Lancaster *Express* says: The people know from two years' experience whether Mr. Dickey has or has not met their expectations as a Congressman. We understand that some persons who warmly supported his nomination two years ago are now working against him for reasons satisfactory to themselves, principally, we believe, owing to dissatisfaction with some of his appointments; while others who then opposed him on political grounds exists in the wages of men and women teachers, the former averaging $58 74, the latter $29 16.

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WESTON AND HIS FIFTY MILES.

The Best Time Yet—The Walkest Cock of the Walk.

Well, Weston has proved after all that he is no humbug, having accomplished fifty miles in nine hours and fifty-eight seconds, perhaps the greatest pedestrian feat on record. A New York paper gives the following graphic description of Weston's performance: "At first he walked at an easy pace, but on accomplishing the first mile, he strode away at the rate of five miles an hour. He appeared to be in fine condition, and all his friends were confident that he would win. The band played lively airs, and as the day advanced the crowd of visitors increased. A colored gentleman attended to Mr. Weston's wants from time to time, and took every precaution that no accident should occur. At the end of every mile the time was put upon the bulletin, and the band played the most appropriate selections. Great drops of sweat began to fall from the pedestrian's face, after he had accomplished a few miles, and at almost every round he called for lemonade. He seemed, however, quite fresh when he had walked twenty miles he had several minutes to spare. About five o'clock preparations were made for the pedestrian to stop and rest. Blankets were spread, and a chair was placed beside the track for him to sit in, but he paid but little attention to his friends and kept on his course. Finally he halted, dropped into the chair, and was carried tenderly covered with a blanket. He ate rapidly from a bowl of crackers and coffee, and in an incredible short space he was on his journey again. A child with golden curls threw him a rose, and as he moved away he gave silver veins bade him good-bye. By nine o'clock all the seats were occupied, and every car brought more people to the spot. The excitement increased every moment and the band played with renewed energy. Weston continued to increase his speed as the hour of ten approached. The police were active, but they found it no easy task to keep back the excited multitude. Twelve minutes before ten o'clock, and the vast building rang with cheers. "One mile more gentlemen!" was the cry, and then the crowd gave way to wild excitement. During the favorite selections from Offenbach, Weston covered the ground with lengthy strides. Only a few minutes more to go

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, 1870.

Our local money market, while a little more stringent than for some days past, is yet without any marked change. The rates are still unchanged. In local stocks the fluctuations are slight, with a steady fair demand.

—In New York the week closes upon a money market presenting no new features, the supply being abundant to meet the demand at 5 and 6 per cent. on call, the banks daily carrying over large balances which they cannot employ at current rates. Discounts are easy at rates as last quoted.

—The bond market opened strong and advanced at the second call, though the dealings were on a limited scale. The firmness of the London market has also imparted strength to prices, which were highest at the close of call. The street is free from any sensational dispatches from Washington. The market opened with an advance on last night's closing prices of ¼ on sixty-fives, ⅛ on sixty-fours and ten-forties, and ¼ on currency sixes, new sixty-fives declining ⅛, while eighty-ones were steady at 118, sixty-twos at 112¼, sixty-sevens at 118¾, and sixty-eights at 119¾. At noon call sixty-twos were ⅛ higher, sixty-fours, and sixty-sevens, sixty-eights and ten-forties ¼, new sixty-fives being steady at 118, and currency sixes at 113½.

—The stock market has been dull, but irregular, opening steady, advancing ¼@¾ per cent., and declining on the call about ½ per cent., and after the call recovering the decline. Pacific Mail has been the most active stock, but has been weak, opening at 45¾ and falling to 45¼. Northwestern common was strong and advance made last evening. Rock Island is also especially firm and active. Lake Shore advanced to 96¾. As compared with yesterday's closing figures, Wabash, Rock Island and Pacific Mail opened ¼ higher.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 4, 1870.	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 30
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	105	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
New Jersey Central						
Erie	23¾	23¾	23	23½	23½	
Harlem	124	124		124		
Reading	100¾	100¾	100¾	100	100	
Michigan Central	99	99	99	99	99	
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Rock Island	122	122¼	122¼	122	122¼	
St. Paul	57	57	57	57	57	
St. Paul preferred	82	82	82	82	82½	
Toledo and Wabash						
Toledo and Wabash pref.						
Fort Wayne						
Chicago and Alton						
Ohio and Mississippi						
Western Union Telegraph	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Adams Express						
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express						
American M. U. Express						
United States Express						
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	105¼	105¼		¼
N. J. Central	110	109¾		¼
Erie	23¾	23¾		¼
Harlem	124	124		
Reading	100¾	100		¾
Mich. Central	100	99		1
Mich. Southern	90¾	90¾		¾
Illinois Central	130	129½		½
Cleve. and Pittsb.	93¾	93½		¼
Chicago and North	43¾	43¾		¾
Do. preferred	84¾	84¾		¾
Rock Island	121¾	121¾	¼	
St. Paul	56¾	56¾	¼	
Do. preferred	82	82	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	58	57¾		¼
Do. preferred	73	74	1	
Fort Wayne	97	96¾		¼
Chicago and Alton	118	118		
Ohio and Miss.	31¾	31¾		
Western U. Tel.	31¾	31¾		
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¼		½
Adams Express	63	63		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	105	105	¼	
American M. U. Ex.	24	24		
U. S. Express	46¾	45¾		1

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission all kinds of stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, June 6, 1870.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is slowly moving along slowly, with a moderate demand for most articles. With the exception of sugars, prices have undergone no change—dealers are evidently preparing to transact a large business in sugars when the duties come in rips. The weather on Saturday was decidedly warm. Produce has undergone no material change, buyers were inclined to purchase sparingly. Their confidence in the present prices being maintained is not very strong. The market is well supplied. The sales, however, were confined principally to the wants of the home market. Grain—The market was dull for all the various descriptions. Wheat comes in rather heavy. Buyers were very shy, purchasing but what it was required to meet the current wants of the market. The receipts have been accumulating for some days; prices in the east at present do not justify shipping. Provisions the market was fair with a good jobbing demand. In fact the sales were large, with numerous buyers. The rates, however, have undergone no change. The stock in first hands is not a large one. Flour—We can report a fair jobbing demand at rates that were current for some days past. Nevertheless holders would not refuse an order for less than full barrels, and it is more than probable that a light deduction would be made in a round lot. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The market since our last has undergone no change. The demand was confined to the wants of the home trade. Sales were made at the following: Soda ash: common 4c; refined 4½c; potash 7½@7¾c; pearls 9c@9¼.

APPLES.—The market was quiet and steady. Inferior—the sales few and far between, for the rest of all varieties were reported yes. Choice—Green's 6c; Golden 6c; amber and lower grades 5@5½c.

TEAS.—In moderate demand: Young Hyson 90c; 1 25 and 1 40; Gunpowder 1 00@1 60; Imperial 90c@1 25; Japan 80@1 25; Oolong and Souchong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sun Chong 90c@1 20 ⅌ lb.

RICE.—Carolina 9½@10c; Louisiana 8½@9c; prime; 10c for choice; Porto Rico 10@10½c; Havana in boxes 11@12c; molasses sugars 7½@10c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—Sugars: Porto Rico 55@70c.

SYRUPS.—Havemeyer & Elder's 90c; white honey 75@80c; Lantern 75c; Golden Drip 70c; Lovering's 65c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 50@55c ⅌ gal.

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COFFEES.—Market firm and prices steady. Rio ordinary 18@19c; good 20@21c; prime 21@22c; choice 23@24c; fancy 25@26c; Java 27@28c; roasted loose, 26c; papers, 27@28c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Stock on market lightly stirred at 10½@10¾c for Cuba; 10¾@11c for prime; 11c for choice. Porto Rico 10@10½c; Havana in boxes 11@12c; molasses sugars 7½@10c ⅌ lb.

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STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 16@18c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have nothing new to note in regard to the latter article. The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following: Sugar cured ham, fine plain, 19½c; short rib 17c, clear do 17½c; breakfast bacon 19½c; clear bellies 18c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20½@21c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 23@24c.

MESS PORK—$30 00@30 50.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 5 to 25 caddies 19½@20½c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 95c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ⅌ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ⅌ dozen.

SEEDS.—The season for activity is over. Timothy or clover not wanted. Flaxseed nominal at $2 20 ⅌ bushel.

HEMP.—Sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at $97 ½ ton.

GRAIN.—The market has undergone no change since our last. The stock on hand being ample for all purposes. Receipts were: Oats, 1,130 sacks. Rye, 417 sacks. Barley, 150 sacks. Wheat, 1,529 sacks. Corn, 414 sacks. The nominal sales were: Wheat—red winter, prime to choice, $1 35@1 38; white, $1 25@1 28. Oats dull, with sales on wharf and from depot at 47@48c, and from store at the latter rate. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers; prices nominal; shelled, 75@80c. Barley—Rye was more favored; we quote sales 1,500 bushels at 92c; some dealers are holding out for 95c. Barley very dull; we did not hear of a single transaction.

POTATOES.—The price continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Early Rose $1 60@1 90 ⅌ bushel; Peachblows $1 60@1 85; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweetings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ⅌ cwt.

WOOL.—The market is quiet, steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common unwashed $1 0@ prime or medium $1 @1 25; fine unwashed $1 @1 75, according to age; sales two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $1 00@0 00 ⅌ gallon, according to age.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 ⅌ barrel; 5 bbl; sales of Louisville Hydraulic $3 00@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

HAY—We can report a dull market; prices very low, and tending still lower. Receipts reported from wagons at $20, 12@15 50; baled on track at $18 50@19 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ⅌ doz $2 25; 3-of-3 hoop ⅌ doz $2 75; 3-hoop ⅌ bushel $ 85; 3-hoop ⅌ bushel $ 95; 3-hoop ⅌ doz $2 50; do No. 2 3-hoop $1 50; zinc wash boards ⅌ doz $2 75.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per river & R.	Exports Crude per Penn. R.	per A. V. R. R.
Monday, May 30	3,000		3,000
Tuesday, May 31	2,520	810	2,96
Wednesday, June 1	4,662	675	5,250
Thursday, June 2	2,000		2,211
Friday, June 3	4,800		1,078
Saturday, June 4	2,000	1,416	1,243
Total for week	27,986	2,901	14,687
Since Jan. 1	369,143	67,613	156,375
To June 4	397,128	70,514	171,062
Same time 1869	277,150	39,111	134,107
Same time 1868	596,926	69,276	156,290

REMARKS.

The market since our last was a decidedly dull one. Buyers in a great measure absented themselves most of the time, Prices were weak and very unsatisfactory. It was the same old story continued—buyers refused to pay the rates that were demanded, whilst holders were not in the humor to make the necessary concessions. The week's receipts of crude were large and the sales liberal. The Eastern and European markets are situated in the same condition as ours. All things taken into consideration, the market is certainly not in a very healthy condition.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	27,986	
Being in excess of last week 20,084 bbls.		

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years were as follows:

From January 1st to June 4th, 1870	397,128
Same time 1869	277,150
Same time 1868	596,926
Same time 1867	130,333
Same time 1866	129,775
Same time 1865	130,333

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,728	2,901
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10,681	11,967
Total	14,411	17,518

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to June 4th, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	39,117	39,435
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	132,867	171,042
Total	169,984	211,556

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	4,000	24,750
Refined, bbls	5,100	7,900
Total	18,100	27,700

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS—CRUDE.

The market was dull and entirely devoid of activity, dealers continuing apart in their views. Neither party seemed disposed to give way. We heard of but a single transaction at Parker's Landing, 5 car loads, about 400 barrels, at 12c. The best offers here for spot, or sellers, June, 12c; buyers refusing to sell below 12½c; quotations for August 13½@14c.

REFINED.

The market was dull; prices very weak. The only sale reported being 1,000 barrels for June at 27½c; later in the day it was offered at 27¼c; June is quoted at 27c; August, first half, 27½c; last half, 27½c; last five months 28c; September and October, 28½c; balance of year 29c.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined at 50½ francs, no advance.

NEW YORK, June 2d, closing on the 2d—Market very dull; there is hardly as much strength as yesterday, but prices declined a fraction. Good sheep always sell readily, and in the state of this market this week they appeared to drag, and had to be sold for most any price. The following is the number weighed and sold during the week, as furnished by the obliging Weighmaster:

WEIGHMASTER'S REPORT.

Monday	29,89
Tuesday	9,93
Wednesday	7,47
Thursday	4,39
Friday	1,12
Saturday	
Total number of sheep	52,89

WM. H. CONNOR, Weighmaster.

The following are the average rates ruling during the week: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 75@6; good to prime, 85 to 90, $5 25@5 50; second to fair, 70 to 80, $4 75@5; mean to common, 70 to 75, $3 75@4 50; foot lots and scalawags, by the head $1@1 25.

The following is the list of sales, viz:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Fidecek & Co.	222	19,120	$6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Fidecek & Co.	98	8,428	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Fidecek & Co.	95	10,791	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Fidecek & Co.	223	17,840	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Hirk & Fecek	78	6,630	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Fidecek & Co.	226	17,376	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Fidecek & Co.	224	17,360	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	P Davis	440	38,060	6 12
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	373	32,649	6 12
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	375	28,649	6 12
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	375	28,649	6 12
Holmes, L & G.	P Davis	125	9,870	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	P Davis	113	9,870	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	E H Davis	204	18,400	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	240	18,400	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	193	14,800	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	193	14,800	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Roger	220	17,160	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Roger	220	17,160	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Fidecek & Co.	417	33,360	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Fidecek & Co.	417	34,360	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	J C Lloyd	90	7,200	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	J C Lloyd	90	7,200	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	E H Davis	191	14,900	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Ramsey & P	202	19,160	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Ramsey & P	202	19,160	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Ramsey & P	196	15,680	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hirst & Co	83	6,640	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hirst & Co	83	6,640	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	J Jones	83	6,640	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Taylor Ramsey & P	80	6,400	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Taylor Ramsey & P	80	6,400	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Taylor P Kaiser	122	9,470	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Fidecek & Co.	417	34,360

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, an account of misdirection, The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Biscomb, Wm., Sedalia, Mo	3
Ingram, Mrs. Edw, Charliers township, Pa	1
Ingram, Miss, Charliers township, Pa	1
Kelly, Mrs. Catharine, New York	3
Sheffler, Hannah, Greensburg, Pa	3
Short, D., Allegheny Junction, Pa	3
Weaver, Miss Nettie, Freeport, Pa	3

June 5, 1870.

MAN DROWNED.—Charles Stansberry, of Baltimore, who shipped on a steamboat from this city recently, fell overboard on the 24 inst., when eight miles above Sioux City, Iowa, and was drowned.

THE TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.—The Trustees of the Tarentum Camp Ground are called to meet on the 21st instant, in the Smithfield M. E. Church, to fix the time for holding their annual camp meeting.

SOMETHING NEW.—Artistic bronze, allegorical representations of the seasons, the heads of celibrities and other subjects, in walnut frames, a rich and tasteful article for the ornamentation of rooms. These goods are new and will recommend themselves to all who see them. John Stevenson's Sons & Co., 93 Market street.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WOOD STREET.—There will be a fair and festival Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon and evening, in the Sabbath School Room of the First Presbyterian Church—proceeds to be for the benefit of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the church. All are cordially invited. Supper will be served at six.

PITTSBURGH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this body will be held at Saltsburg, Indiana county, commencing to-morrow at 10 A. M. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Trains leave Allegheny City at 2 P. M. and 7 A. M.

M. B. STONE,
Assistant Clerk.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—There were thirty-three cases before His Honor, Mayor Brush, yesterday morning. James Smith was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days in consequence of resisting an officer and a room fight on Irwin street. Mary O'Regan, for being drunk and disorderly, was committed to jail for thirty days, and John Campbell, a Vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for the same time.

FUNERAL OF MR. LEONARD.—The funeral of Mr. George W. Leonard took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. F. B. Holmes, Seventh avenue. There was a very large attendance of citizens, soldiers, firemen and others. Mr. Leonard was widely known throughout the community, was for many years a member of the old Duquesne Greys, an active fireman, representative in the Fireman's Association, etc.

THE ARSENAL GROUNDS.—An effort is being made to induce the United States Government authorities to grant to the city the use of the Arsenal grounds, for a public park, conditioned that the city agrees to keep the property—including all the buildings—in good condition and repair. The grounds are very handsome and spacious, and with very little expense could be converted into an attractive place of resort. There is no doubt, however, of getting the Government to consent to the use of the grounds for the purpose indicated. The matter will probably be brought before Councils, in some shape, this afternoon.

DECORATION DAY AT MERCER.—Decoration Day was observed at Mercer, Pa., as is shown by the Mercer papers, in an appropriate manner, and a large procession was formed and decorated the graves in the cemetery. The oration at the cemetery was delivered by John H. Kerr, Esq., of this city, and was an eloquent tribute to the departed heroes. The oration was published in full in the Mercer *Dispatch*. At the conclusion of the oration, Rev. W. T. Chadams, late Chaplain of the Fifty-seventh regiment, read a list of the "Honored Dead" of Mercer county. There are embraced three hundred and seventy-five names.

AQUATIC.—The Max Moorehead boat club is to have a large addition to its library soon. The club is in good condition and has two elegant scull boats. The club was organized in July, 1869, and the officers are: President, David Carson; Vice President, David Lewellen; Secretary, Wm. Gray; Treasurer, John H. Ruse. The Soho club have up the frame work of a new boat house and will put on as fine appearance as one of the best Monongahela clubs sometime during the present season. The officers of the club are: President, Stephen McClosky; Vice President, James Hamilig; Secretary, Daniel Edward. A new club called the Jonfits has just taken possession of a boat house on the South Side.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Bethel congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Van Buren, Beaver county, have recently erected and just completed a fine, commodious and well appointed church house. The dedication services are appointed for next Sabbath. Rev. E. E. Squier, of Unity, is expected to preach the sermon, and Rev. Dr. Miller, of Waynesburg, Pa., to offer the dedicatory prayer. This is one of the oldest churches of the denomination in the State, having been organized nearly forty years since. Its past history has been very prosperous, and the prospect for the future is very encouraging. The surrounding country is in all respects one of the best in the country. This church is at present served in its pastorate by Rev. Stephen Winget, a most capable and able minister in this denomination in this State.

German in the Public Schools.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the German citizens to take charge of the matter of introducing German into the public schools, held a meeting at Turner's Hall, Saturday evening. It was resolved to ask petitions that are now in circulation, with the names of signers, before the next meeting of the school boards of the respective wards. It was also resolved to request the directors of the different wards to lay before the Central Board of Education a petition as soon as practicable, and that the agitation of this reform be extended over the entirety, and that committees for this and other seventeen wards be appointed at next meeting.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two Laborers Killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad—The Result of Their Own Carelessness.

A correspondent at Franklin, Pa., informs us that on Saturday morning an accident occurred near Brydon's Ferry, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, whereby two men, named Patrick Reardon and Andrew Moet, were killed. They were laborers in the employ of the Railway Company, and had started to work on a hand-car, to clear the track of a freight train going north, with the result stated above. They were notified in time of the approaching train, and had they kept on into by a branch road, they could have escaped. But they attempted to run ahead of the train, and were overtaken by it. Moet was instantly killed, and Reardon died in a few hours after the accident occurred. Both men were married, and leave families.

OPENING OF ARCH STREET.

Proposed Communication Between the Upper and Lower Wards.

At the meeting of Councils to-day it is probable that the ordinance now pending for the opening of Arch street, as approved by the Survey Committee, will be called up. The advantages which will be conferred upon the citizens of this ordinance, it is claimed by property owners, are incalculable. At present there are no means of communication between the upper and lower wards nearer than Washington street. It is claimed that there would be room for just such an inlet as will be afforded by Arch street, when opened, and Crescent street, from Diamond alley to Eighth street, where the Pennsylvania Railroad company have a freight bridge. There are some sixty-five acres of land in the city limits lying idle for want of communication with the public thoroughfares. This land now pays a city tax of only fifty-four dollars, all because there are no outlets. With the opening of Arch street, and Crescent thereby made available, this land will immediately be laid out in lots, and build upon, and will thus increasing vastly the prosperity of the city.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Sermon by Rev. Father Hickey.

Father Hickey yesterday morning delivered a discourse at the Cathedral, selecting for a text a portion of the second chapter of Acts, relating to the day of pentiocst, when the apostles, filled with the Holy Spirit, spoke divers languages. The sermon was listened to with marked attention by the large audience that filled the Cathedral.

In commencing his discourse the Very Rev. Father said that the occasion which brought them together was no ordinary one in the history of the Christian Church. They met to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Church on the day of pentiocstal day, of which this was the anniversary, the apostles had received jurisdiction and power and strength to go forth as apostles and messengers of the Great God, to announce to the human race that joyous mystery of human redemption.

The Catholics had a Church of which Christ himself was the corner stone. Who doubted it? What was meant by the word church? The word was one of Greek origin. It meant a temple—a calling out of many individuals, and in this sense a gathering of the people in front of the large halls of justice. But with this definition we had nothing to do. The Church, as a distinguished modern writer had defined it, was established on earth united by the profession of the same faith, having the same communion, the visible union of the Church in the ecclesiastical sense of the word. No one doubted that the Church established such a society. The Church was founded by Christ and his apostles and continued by them to one all history represented. What was the end of this society? We were told by theological writers that it was the divine glory of God on the one hand, and the sanctification of man on the other. Christ was a teacher of men and He teachings must be continued. Truth was identified with Christ, and as Christ was identified with the church, so the church was identified with truth, even as it is identified with Christ and as Christ could teach nothing but truth to man, so the church can teach nothing but truth. If we believe the Bible, Christ was eternally one with the Father and we must hold that the church founded by him teaches the same truth. If the church failed it was the duty of Christ to step in and found another church for the salvation of man. Was there any record in history of any such action on the part of God? If it was the Church of God in the first century it must be the church of God in the nineteenth century. This was a question of religion or no religion, of a church or no church, because there could not be a diversity of opinion allowed on this point.

In speaking up on this point Father Hickey used the following language in regard to the Presbyterian Church as compared with the Catholic Church:

"If the Catholic church be not founded by Christ, some other must be founded by Christ. Well what church? Let us take for instance the Presbyterian church, which comes nearest to it. To be the church of Christ it must be proven to be that founded by Christ. It is not enough to assert that it has been founded by Christ. It must be proven. Where are the proofs? The little boys going to school know very well that the Presbyterian church was founded by Mr. Knox."

THE TREASURY QUESTION IN COURT.

Argument on the Validity of the Barton Ordinance—Speeches of Jacob F. Slagle, George Shiras, Jr., Thomas M. Marshall, and J. W. F. White, Esqs.—Speculations as to the Decision.

The argument on the rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against A. J. Cochran, Esq., City Treasurer, to compel him to comply with the terms of the ordinance (known as the Barton ordinance) requiring him to deposit, on interest, in banks designated by the City Councils, the surplus funds belonging to the city, was heard before a full bench of the Common Pleas, on Saturday.

Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., City Attorney, opened the argument on behalf of the city. He read from the petition upon which the application was made, and stated to the Court that, at the request of the counsel on the other side, he had appended to the petition a number of acts of Assembly, some parts of which did not bear upon the duties of Treasurer, but he desired to make the petition so full that the Court would have all the acts bearing on the subject before them. He then cited those portions of the acts of Assembly which had a bearing upon the case, showing the powers of the Councils to make suitable provisions for the management of the finances, and also those portions defining the duties of the Treasurer. He then read the ordinance designating the Iron City National Bank, the Allegheny National Bank, and the National Trust Company. Also, the answer of A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, to the rule, stating that he had been advised of the illegality of the ordinance and did not intend to pay any attention to it.

MR. SLAGLE'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Slagle stated that there were no collateral questions in the case, as the Treasurer flatly refused to obey the ordinance. The parties were, therefore, left to stand simply on their legal rights. In arguing the case he would do as briefly as possible. He then proceeded to elaborate these points:

1. That aside from any legislative power—any direct authority conferred upon Councils to control the finances—that power is vested in the corporation by implication of law.

2. The duty to "receive and safely keep" the public moneys enjoined upon the Treasurer by the act of 1867 was not changed by the provisions of the ordinance of 1859, requiring him to deposit in certain banks. Neither was there anything unreasonable in the provision, as bail was required of the banks in the amount of $300,000, whereas the Treasurer's bail was only bail that amount.

3. The main point in the case, however, was whether the act of 1857 was repealed or supplied by the act of 1867. The act of 1857 provides that the Treasurer shall keep the public moneys in such place and manner as Councils shall direct." The act of 1867 leaves the supplement to the old city charter, or "consolidation act," provides, section thirty-second, that the Treasurer "shall receive and safely keep all moneys accruing to the city corporation, and shall pay out the same on warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, and not otherwise," etc. Section twenty-one of the act of 1858, supplementary to the city charter, declares "that all laws and ordinances relating to the city of Pittsburgh, which were in force prior to the passage of the act of 1867, and which have not been subsequently repealed or supplied, are hereby declared to be and remain in full force, and applicable to said city as consolidated by said act."

If the act of 1857 was still in force, as he contended it was, there could be no doubt as to the power of Councils to pass the ordinance of February 7, 1870, requiring the Treasurer to deposit the city funds as therein directed. It was a settled principle of law, that where there were two acts repugnant in their provisions, the last enactment repealed the first. Supplementary provisions, but where the acts are not wholly repugnant, they must be construed together and reconciled. He held that the act of 1867 did not so conflict with that of 1857, as to render the latter repugnant to the former. The treasurer, by the act of 1867, was clothed with the power to "receive and safely keep the public money; but the provisions of the act of 1857, requiring him to "keep the public funds in such place and manner as councils shall direct," was not in conflict with the latter act. He cited a case in 10th Wright, in which the thought completely covered this case. That was a case in which the Commissioners of Philadelphia county had complained of the infringement of their rights. Judge Black, in deciding the case, says: "It does not follow that the Commissioners may not exercise the corporate powers of the county, because they would do so subordinate to another body. It did not follow that Mr. Cochran could not exercise his corporate powers, "to receive and safely keep the public moneys," because "